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THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1935

THE PROGRAM AT WASHINGTON

There were no surprises in the President's Message to Congress. Mr. Roosevelt confined his talk almost exclusively to explaining what he hoped to do on behalf of the needy, the ill, the old, and the unemployed. His new program, dealing as it does with reform rather than recovery, might be termed the second phase of the New Deal.

Briefly described, there are six definite factors to the program he wishes Congress to enact. The purpose, first, is to provide every able-bodied worker with a job. Second, the dole system of relief is to be abandoned. Third, relief of the unemployed, which is now being carried by the Federal government with a modicum of state aid, is to be transferred to local authorities. Fourth, all public works activities are to be unified under a new plan. Fifth, the existing Federal Emergency Relief Administration is to be gradually displaced by a new emergency works agency. Sixth, and the most important—old age and unemployment insurance are to be provided, and a start is to be made toward perfecting legislation for financially assisting children, mothers and others handicapped by dependency or ill-health.

Mr. Roosevelt outlined these matters, but gave little in the way of detail. He said that he would shortly issue a statement as to their cost—and added that it would be well within the credit of the government. This, of course, is a debatable point—no subject is more bitterly disputed than how much drain the Treasury can stand. Irrespective of that, it can be safely forecast that Congress will enact the program in its entirety. While support of the President's ideas by the legislative branch of our government may not be as unanimous as in the past, his power is still extraordinarily potent.

Also of great interest was the President's statement on how public works are to be carried on in the future. He said that preference will be given to projects which use a large amount of direct labor, and which may be expected to be self-liquidating—in other words, projects where the government has a chance of getting all or part of its money back in the course of time. He also said that projects should compete as little as possible with private enterprise—and a legion of industrialists with private enterprise—and a legion of industrialists must have heaved a sigh of relief on hearing that. One of the greatest fears of the time is that government will go into business in competition with private enterprise, as it has already done with power projects. Finally, according to the President, public works will be planned so that they may be slowed down if and when private enterprise is able to take up some of the unemployment slack.

Sentiment for unemployment and old-age insurance has been growing at a great rate during the past two or three years. The difficulty will arise in the preparation of legislation—there are an almost unlimited number of schemes to achieve social security. The Federation of Labor, for example, wants the cost of such insurance to be borne by employers and government alone—while employers want a three-sided plan, under which the worker, the employer and government will participate. Others want government to carry the whole burden—something that would seem obviously impossible in these days of distorted budgets.

So much for relief and reform. Next to be considered is Congress' own program, as measured by the statements and campaign platforms of various members.

It is certain that the bonus bill will be passed—and it is almost equally certain that the President will veto it, as he did last year, and as Harding, Coolidge and Hoover did before him. But now there is a difference—where, in the past, the two-thirds majority necessary to pass a bill over the veto could not be summoned on behalf of the bonus, most observers think it will at this session.

Inflation will likewise have its day in court. There will be efforts to further devalue the dollars, and to turn the printing presses loose making money. A very large

House bloc will support this—but the chances are that the President, who apparently is strongly opposed to any further devaluation of our money at this time, will be able to stop action.

The "tax-the-rich" advocates are also going to do much talking. Terrific higher-income and inheritance taxes will be demanded, along with heavier corporation and "excess profits" levies. Best opinion thinks, however, that the President will put a period to these desires, that he has gone as far as he wants to go in burdening capital.

This is the way matters stand as Congress opens—and newspaper readers are going to get a big money's-worth during the next few months. It is safe to say that both branches of Congress will be somewhat more independent than they were last session, that Mr. Roosevelt will have a somewhat harder time maintaining his control. But, with the possible exception of the bonus, it is also safe to predict that he will get his way in the end.

SUCCESS THROUGH COOPERATION

An interesting example of what agricultural cooperatives can achieve, when well managed and loyally supported, is presented by the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association of New York, a pioneer in the Eastern field.

Due to the aggressive, constructive work of the organization, milk prices did not tumble in the League's area until about a year after the values of other farm products had slumped heavily. And when, under the pressure of great economic forces, the milk price structure did crumble, the League didn't take time out for a "crying party," but at once went to work to remedy conditions. The result of that is found in the fact that, according to November reports, the milk price average is practically back to the level of November, 1931, before the worst of the depression hit the milk shed.

This doesn't mean that the troubles are over for League members. The League will continue to work toward effecting a better balance between the cost of milk and other costs. In the light of past experience, it is not too much to forecast that these efforts will likewise succeed.

Other farm co-ops, dealing in all manner of commodities, have shown similar records. This is not due to luck—it is the consequence of knowledge, of enthusiasm, of hard work, and of faith in the cooperatives by members. When all work together for the common good, better times result.

WHO SUFFERS MOST FROM HEAVY TAXATION

It should be everlastingly emphasized that the tax problem is every citizen's problem—whether he is a millionaire or a worker for wages.

It should likewise be emphasized that the tax problem is of greater significance to the man of small means than to the man with large means. In spite of all the talk about "taxing the rich," government subsists principally from revenue derived from taxes on things bought by the millions of representative Americans. The rich are taxed heavily, it is true—but the revenue from that source barely makes a dent in governmental receipts. The rich are so few and far between, especially in these days, that if government confiscated all their wealth it would soon be bankrupt without additional funds.

It has been reliably estimated that 20 per cent of an annual family income of \$2,000 goes for taxes. Little of it is paid in direct taxes—and that fact has led to the erroneous belief that people with small means escape paying for government. That belief should be thoroughly exploded—every bag of groceries, every gallon of gasoline, every pair of shoes you buy, is taxed. If you rent your home, part of the rental represents taxes which the owner of the house must pay. If you take a trip on a train, the heavy taxes paid by the railroad are reflected in the cost of tickets. If you turn on a light, about 15 per cent of your electric bill goes for taxes.

The average citizen eats as much, wears as many clothes and moves about as much, as do people with much larger incomes. As a result, it is this average citizen who is most seriously affected by extravagant and wasteful government. And it is the average citizen who profits most from economical, efficient and thrifty government.

When these facts are realized by the American people, there will be a campaign for tax reduction that will not confine itself to pretty speeches, but will get results.

will be hostess next week Wednesday.

Ben Warkis and Charley Thornton, Fond du Lac, employees of the Soo Line, did some repair work at the Wisconsin stock yards Wednesday.

Mrs. Nellie Runyard entertained the Willing Workers on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Sheibe, Antioch, will be hostess to the society in two weeks on Thursday afternoon. Please notice the change in date.

Mrs. Alfred Dahl, Mrs. Charles Oetting and Mrs. George Carroll attended the Lutheran card party at Wilmot on Thursday afternoon.

Emil Schultz, Twin Lakes, was a Trevor caller Thursday.

Trevor friends Friday.

Pete Schumacher was a Kenosha visitor Friday.

Friday visitor at the D. A. McKay home were Mr. and Mrs. Harry McKay, daughter, Gloria, and Mrs. Joseph Holly, Chicago.

Mrs. Daniel Longman spent Thursday with Mrs. Joseph James, Antioch, who is ill.

Miss Tillie Schumacher returned home Sunday after spending the past week with relatives in Chicago.

Saturday visitors at the Charles Oetting home were: Mr. Oetting's brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Oetting and son, Herman, Jr., Mr. Nick Kavoaras and Karl Oetting, Chicago.

Mrs. Fred Runyard is spending several months with her daughter, Mrs. Ed Brady and family at Youngstown, Ohio. On Jan. 8 a baby daughter arrived at the Brady home.

Mrs. Frank Lasco, son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Lasco, Kenosha, called at the Joseph Smith and Charles Oetting homes Sunday afternoon.

WILMOT

Mrs. Florence Lewis returned home Saturday from a visit of several weeks at the home of her son, G. W. Lewis. Mr. Lewis and daughter, Laura Lee accompanied her.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Kimball were guests of Genoa City relatives, Sunday.

The bans of marriage between Henry Wisocki and Emma Louise Kaphengat of Salem and Walter Forbrich, Antioch, and Beatrice Feht, Liberty Corners, were published Sunday at the Holy Name church.

William Harm, John Grabow, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thiemann, of Channel Lake and Herman Frank motored to Harvard Sunday to see Mrs. Wm. Harm and son, Rodelle. Rodelle expects to be released from scarlet fever quarantine soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McDougall and son Lyle were guests Sunday at the Runkel home at Wheatland.

Twin sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Holtdorf Thursday, Jan. 10. The babies died and were interred in the Wilmot cemetery.

Friends and relatives gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Pacey Monday evening at a surprise party in honor of the latter. Pinocchio was played and a luncheon served.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Stoxen, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Stoxen and daughter, Joyce, were dinner guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Glenway Dorwin at Wauconda.

There will be English services at 9:30 and German at 10:45 at the Lutheran church on Sunday morning.

A meeting of all lot owners in the Holy Name Cemetery has been called at the home of the president of the Association, Thomas Fleming, Trevor, for Wednesday night, Jan. 23. Several matters of importance are to be voted on and all lot owners are requested to be present.

Financial statement of Holy Name Cemetery Association, Jan. 1, 1935.

Balance on hand	\$107.85
Cash	106.09
Certificate of deposit	1115.00
Perpet. Care Trust Fund	
	\$1328.94

Union Free High School Wilmot high school was defeated 26-25 in a fast game with Norris Farms. This Thursday evening they will play Rochester at Rochester. The next home game will be January 25, when Union Grove, a team which is one of the top in the Conference, will be at the Wilmot gym.

Tuesday evening, January 22, 11.

Gerde, a member of the N. W. Assembly will present an evening of magic at the gymnasium. The performance is open to the public. A small admission will be charged.

Final examinations will be held next week. The new semester will start January 28.

Cain to Direct Choir.

Under the direction of the famed choral conductor, Nobel Cain, the Shorewood A Cappella choir will present a concert in the Wilmot High school of Wilmot are cooperating in January 29.

The Kenosha County Parent Teacher council and the Union Free High school of Wilmot are cooperating in sponsoring the program, which it is anticipated will be of rare interest to music lovers.

Nobel Cain is considered one of the most outstanding leaders in the country in the field of choral music.

The Shorewood choir is made up of 60 mixed voices.

CCC CAMP NEWS
Twenty-two replacements have been received at the camp in the past two weeks. The total camp enrollment will soon be 250 men.

Cold weather has slowed up work projects. Work along the river bank is being continued in suitable weather.

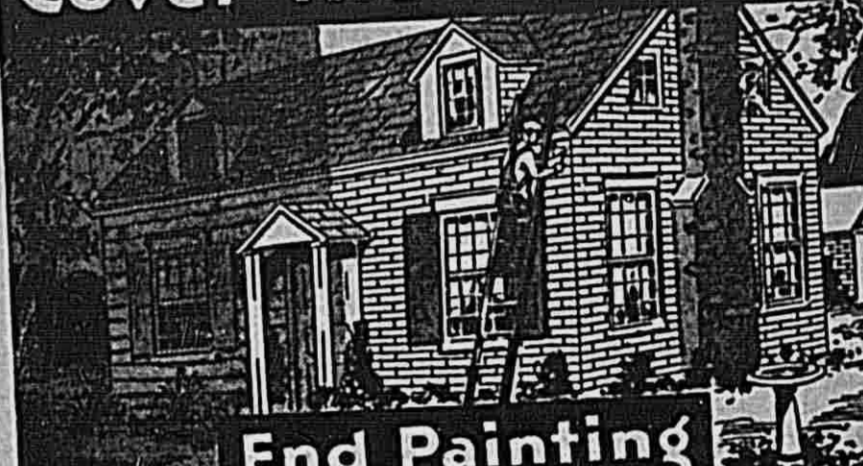
L. John Zimmerman

Dentist

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30 MINUTE BOUT

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TREVOR

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Yopp and daughter were Burlington visitors Tuesday.

Miss Daisy Mickle and Mrs. Keralt Schreck called on Mrs. Lucy Himens near Antioch on Wednesday.

Raymond Schumacher spent the past week with cousins in Chicago.

The repair work on the Kermit Schreck home has commenced. Rouch and Sons, Wilmot, are doing the cement work and Hans Dietrich, Twin Lakes, is doing the carpenter work.

Hans Dietrich, Twin Lakes, and Mrs. Alvin Moran spent Wednesday with the former's sister, Mrs. Harold Mickle.

Mr. and Mrs. August Lubkeman, near Bristol, called at the Charles Oetting home Monday.

The Salem Mutual Fire Insurance Company held its annual meeting at Social Center hall on Tuesday, Jan. 8, with a large attendance. Included in the business transacted six officers were elected, namely: Thomas Fleming, president; William Evans, secretary; Arthur Bushing, treasurer; Henry Lubeno and Clarence Sheela, directors. The amount of risks carried, \$1,250,259.00; losses paid during 1934 amounted to \$760.39.

Henry Schumacher accompanied Ed Burns on a business trip to northern part of the state on Tuesday.

Klaus Mark and daughters, Elva, Nina and Marie, were Burlington callers Tuesday evening.

Tuesday callers at the Charles Oetting home were William Oetting, Herman Bushing, William Bushing, Joe Burge and Henry Bergholtz, all of Chicago.

Mrs. Nick Hilbert entertained her 500 club of four tables on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. John Schmidt



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Antioch, Illinois

WOMEN'S PAGE

CLOTHING NEGLECT MAY BE CAUSE OF "NOTHING TO WEAR"

Americans have spent more than four and a quarter billion dollars in a single year for clothing and other apparel, but too many of them never "have a thing to wear" because the proper care of clothing is becoming a lost art, according to Miss Katherine Patterson, assistant state leader of home economics extension at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

Whisk brooms and brushes are almost forgotten equipment in the home today, with the result that dirt and dust are wearing out clothes just like abrasive or emery would, she said. Furthermore when grease spots are allowed to permeate the cloth, they collect and hold dust, thereby adding to the wear and tear.

Most stains can be removed in the home, if reliable methods are used and a few precautions taken. The nature of the stain should be determined and the kind of material must be known, for various chemicals and cleaning agents affect the textile fibers differently.

One homemade detergent that is good for removing spots can be prepared by mixing one ounce of salt-peter, two ounces of chipped castile soap and two ounces of borax, after which one-half gallon of boiling soft water is added. When this is cool, two ounces of sulphuric ether, six ounces of aqua ammonia and four ounces of denatured alcohol are mixed into the solution should be tested on an inconspicuous place in the fabric for fastness of color.

An outline of perspiration sometimes shows in a fabric without affecting its color. This may be removed by holding the soiled part over a steaming kettle, then sponging with a damp cloth and pressing.

To remove the shine from worn woollen surfaces, a pad made of two strips of woolen material and two of cotton fastened together may be used. The cotton side is dampened and pressed partially dry. The wool side is then placed next to the clothing and pressed. The wool absorbs and distributes the moisture evenly, giving a soft finish.

Wrinkles may be removed from silk by covering the garment with several folds of tissue paper, over which a damp cloth is laid and pressed. The iron should not be too hot nor pressed too heavily. The wrinkles may be removed from velvet by steaming. The dress can be hung in a bathroom while hot water is run into the tub. The garment should not be allowed to become too damp as it may shrink.

The Monthly Reminder

This time of year quite a little acid should be used in your menus. Oranges, lemons and grapefruit may be used liberally. Dried fruits give bulk and can be used interchangeably.

If colds are going the rounds serve the family with rather sour lemonade in the evening or half an hour before breakfast. Avoid fried foods whenever possible. Make bread, both yeast and quick, as far as possible of whole wheat grains.

SUNDAY DINNER SUGGESTIONS

By ANN PAGE

PRICES on butter, eggs and meat have continued to rise with no prospect of lowering with the probable exception of eggs, which should be plentiful within two to three weeks.

Many vegetables are cheap or moderately priced, particularly white potatoes and other underground vegetables. Several varieties of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, iceberg, Boston and romaine lettuce, celery and various greens help to cover up the scarcity and high prices of string beans and spinach.

Grapefruit are plentiful and cheap having largely escaped cold damage. Large also eating apples predominate at present. Banana prices change little from month to month and they together with the citrus fruits and apples are the chief winter standbys.

Here are three menus made up from seasonable foods at different price levels:

Low Cost Dinner

Beef Liver and Bacon
Mashed Potatoes Sweet-sour Beets
Bread and Butter
Tea or Coffee Milk

Medium Cost Dinner

Chicken Pot Pie with Biscuit Crust
Browned Sweet Potatoes
Creamed Onions
Bread and Butter
Prune Whip Milk

Very Special Dinner

Stuffed Celery
Brown Chicken Pricasso
New Potatoes
Buttered Cauliflower or Broccoli
Apples and Raisin Salad
Hot Biscuits and Butter
Chocolate Cream Pie Milk

Reflected Sunlight

Reflected sunlight is light from the sun reflected by other bodies, as, for instance, the light of the moon and of the planets. The law of reflection was expressed as early as the second century by Hero of Alexandria. Euclid is said to have deduced it.

Tells How To Choose Beef



H. A. Stark shows Mrs. Wilbur E. Fribley how to judge quality in meat. They are pictured in Armour and Company's wholesale market in Chicago examining carcasses of steers which won grand champion honors and other awards at International Livestock Exposition.

By MRS. WILBUR E. FRIBLEY
President, Chicago Housewives League

CHICAGO—Waxy white and glowing red are the beautifully proportioned sides of beef which hang in the packing house chill rooms after the International Livestock Exposition.

They represent the destiny of the blue blooded steers which won the prize at the great stock show and they serve to teach every housewife the lessons regarding good beef which are so important to herself and her family.

H. A. Stark, president of the Central Association of Retail Meat Dealers of Chicago, was my guide at this year's showing of prize beef at the Armour and Company Wholesale market and the trip was most instructive.

"Every retail meat dealer wants to sell good beef, and he will sell it if his customers demand it," Mr. Stark said. "It isn't difficult to see that these cattle will make the very best steaks and roasts."

"In the first place, the fat covering the carcass is creamy white, showing the effect of proper feeding which will be noticeable in the flavor of the meat. When this side of beef is cut, you will see little specks of fat all through the meat. We say that sort of meat is 'marbled', and beef with this characteristic is tender and flavorful. The fat must be distributed throughout the meat."

"It is a mistake to think of beef only in terms of the most expensive steaks and rib roasts. Pot roast from the forequarter of these show cattle, and of all good beef, is delicious and nothing is more appetizing than a Swiss steak from the round."

This last point of Mr. Stark's is important. Armour and Company paid 33 1/2 cents a pound for the grand champion head of steers at the International Livestock Show auction. Mr. Stark pointed out that when a show ring price is paid for choice beef, the retailer must get his increased cost largely out of the ribs and the loins. "The rib roasts and loin steaks of the grand champion head," he said, "if sold at retail, would have to bring between \$3 and \$4 a pound."

Market prices for rounds and quarters do not vary as much with the quality of the beef.

Of course, the liveweight price of 33 1/2 cents was high—the highest paid in five years at the show and about four times the regular price of prime steers in the stockyards. But the comparison of retail prices on the loins and ribs is an excellent illustration of why the economical housewife makes it a practice to serve the less popular cuts of choice beef as frequently as possible.

Colds Resistance Varies Greatly

A Few Persons Never Have Colds; Some Have Them Continually

By Dr. Wilson G. Smillie
Professor of Public Health Administration, Harvard University School of Public Health

Everyone who is exposed to a cold does not catch it. Some people are lucky. They are not susceptible to colds, and no matter what they do or how careless they are, they never catch cold. Some unhappy people have not only their fall and spring colds, but a miserable summer cold as well. This group is highly susceptible to colds and catch them in spite of every precaution. For the average person, however, there are certain conditions that increase the susceptibility or lower resistance to colds.

Rapid changes in temperature as well as movement and moisture of the air seem to play a part in the production of colds. These rapid changes from hot to cold weather, and from dry to wet weather cannot be avoided. In many ways they are beneficial.

Cold Stimulates

Active, vigorous people receive a healthful stimulation from exposure to cold weather. If the surface of the body remains warm, cold weather is exhilarating; if the skin becomes chilled, then one is very apt to catch cold. The secret of enjoyment of cold weather is to keep the body surface warm and dry.

This brings up the question of proper clothing and its relation to catching cold. When should we change to heavy underwear? Under modern conditions most of our life is spent indoors and we have developed the custom of heating houses and offices to 70 degrees in winter. Living under such conditions the average person should use the same weight underwear the year round. When one goes out into the cold, suitable outer covering may be used to keep the skin from getting chilled. Children who give off heat rapidly, aged persons, and invalids who have a poor circulation, should wear heavier underclothing in winter weather.

First Drama by an American
The first drama written by an American and acted in America was "Gustavus Vasa," a tragedy, by Benjamin Colman. Harvard students gave a performance of this play in 1690 in Cambridge Mass.

Things Worth Trying

Streaks on Floor

The dark streaks on hardwood floors caused by moving heavy furniture about can be removed by rubbing the spots with a soapy cloth dipped in kerosene.

A quick and effective way to polish silver is to plunge it into boiling water, using about a tablespoonful of ammonia to each quart of water; rinse in hot water and wipe at once. This cleans the black out of the deeply chased silver most thoroughly.

When baking squash, place pieces in oven upside down. It will bake much faster.

Save old felt hats and use them to make inner soles for the children's shoes or house slippers.

Why They Are Kissed

The small crosses or x's were at one time more important than as symbols indicative of youthful romance, writes G. R. Turner in the Kansas City Times. Their origin dates back to a time when few people could read and an even fewer number could write. Nevertheless, wills and other public documents had to be signed somehow, so those who were unable to write merely made their mark. The solemnity of affixing one's signature to such binding agreements led, in a highly religious age, to making such marks in the form of a cross that the signer would kiss as a pledge of good faith and as an act of reverence. Thus the cross on paper became associated with the kiss.

Office of Sheriff

The office of sheriff dates back to old English times when the "shirreeve" was the king's reeve or steward over a shire or county.

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New Opera Career for Farrar



Her reign on the operatic stage over, Geraldine Farrar has moved across the footlights at the Metropolitan Opera House to start a new career from a microphone equipped box in the Grand Tier.

STARTING a new career in mid-life—that's the inspiring example for American womanhood set by Geraldine Farrar. Thirty-three years ago, as a girl of nineteen, Geraldine Farrar sang her first opera performance at the Royal Opera House in Berlin. Shortly after that she made the startling announcement that she would retire from the operatic stage when she was forty and from concert when she was fifty.

Twelve years ago last spring she stood on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York in the heyday of her beauty and glory and sang her farewell—while the audience stood and cheered through its tears. Ten years later, true to her 30-year-old promise, she gave up concert appearances.

Seated in her own microphone equipped glass enclosed box 42 in the Grand Tier, she recreates the color and glamour of the scene for the invisible audience. From time to time, she sings bits of the arias from the opera being broadcast to explain a point.

It's a glorious job, Miss Farrar believes, and she's doing her part to bring the world's greatest operas to an audience unlimited by seating capacity or geographical location.

